TAMMANY WORRIES PARKER.

HE IS RELYING ON SHEEHAN TO BRING ABOUT PEACE.

The Judge Won't Admit That He Invited Leader Murphy to Resement—Bourke Cockran's Visit Didn't Help Matters Quiet Day at the Candidate's Home.

Esopus, July 18.—Whether Judge Parker has invited Charles F. Murphy to Rosemount is a question not answered at Rosemount. It was said here last night, en what then appeared to be A1 authority, that the head of Tammany had not been invited. Much was made of this assurance by that section of the New York press which is eager to prevent a reconciliation of the Parker and Tammany forces. This undoubtedly has had its effect in the house on the hill.

When Judge Parker was asked to-day whether he had or had not invited Murphy to his home he declined to discuss the matter in any way. It is evident to most of the men who have watched the political progress here that the Tammany question is one which is weighing most heavily on the Democratic candidate for President. To what extent the conference in New

York to-night will relieve this situation cannot be guessed here, of course. On one side of the nominee stand the exultant McCarren and the not yet obliterated Hill. the first openly eager to be the manager of Parker's campaign in this State and the second a puzzle because of his silence and his absence from Rosemount.

On the other side stands Tammany, as yet anything but pacified from this

Judge Parker probably has figured out his chance of carrying this State without the genuine support of Murphy and his lieutenants. Most politicians would figure that chance about two-thirds of an atom. Maybe that is why the nominee looked unusually grave when he set out for his horseback ride this evening.

It is not a guess that Judge Parker is relying on William F. Sheehan to find a way out of the situation. Hill and McCarren would not get Tammany for him if they could and could not if they would, but Sheehan, who was depended upon to deliver the message to the national convention, is now depended upon to deliver the flag of truce to Tammany Hall.

Unlike McCarren and Hill, Sheehan has ne Brooklyn organization to coddle and no State machine to manipulate. He is not looking for any political office, paid or otherwise. He has the credit of having done the most to nominate Parker and wants the glory of doing the most to elect

Bourke Cockran's errand to Rosemount last week was supposed to be not only to offer his oratory to the candidate, but to sound Judge Parker in regard to peacemaking with Tammany. Mr. Cockran may or may not have been an authorized agent. At any rate, it is reported that he did not go away satisfied. Mr. Sheehan was in New York that day. It is assumed that, in the absence of Mr. Sheehan's counsel, Judge Parker preferred not to reveal his intentions to Mr. Cockran. Mr. Cockran's report of his day's work may not have aroused Parker enthusiasm in the hearts of Tammany men, many of them being in a scrappy mood. Senator Plunkett's interview of yesterday was interpreted that way in this neighborhood.

The political air may be clarified by the time Henry G. Davis, the nominee for Vice-President, arrives to-morrow, but to-night it is very heavy.

No visitor of note appeared at Rosemount to-day. Judge Parker was up early. He went to the dock, clad in bathing suit and raincoat, to say good-by to John W. Kern of Indiana, who went to New York on the Mary Powell at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Sheehan started for New York an hour later by train.

Judge Parker and his clerical staff were busy with the biggest day's mail they have open yesterday. A message of congratulation arrived from Champ Clark, chairman of the national convention. It came by elegraph, although Mr. Clark might as well have sent it by freight, considering that it is ten days since the nomination. A heavy rainstorm last night stopped the hay cutting on the Judge's farm.

BUYS ANOTHER WATER COMPANY Mysterious "New York Syndicate" in Jersey May Be James B. Duke.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 18 .- The mysterious New York syndicate which for the past four years has been buying up mills and water rights on the Raritan River north of here has again bobbed up and absorbed the Somerville Water Company, which has a capital stock of \$135,000 and has been doing capital stock of \$135,000 and has been doing a profitable business for twenty-five years. The par value of the stock of the company is \$25 a share. The syndicate, through its agent, Horace J. Subers of New York, has bought the majority of stock of the company at \$40 a share and offers to pay that amount for each outstanding share that is presented to the Bank of the Manhattan (mpany, 40 Wall street, New York city, before Aug. 11.A number of the mills purchased by the syndicate at Pottersville three years ago have since been standhree years ago have since been stand-

ing idle.

Despite the syndicate's extensive purchases, it can not use the water of the Raritan at this point until it absorbs the water rights of the Raritan Water Power Company, which is owned by James B. Duke, who owns a 20,000 acre estate here. Mr. Duke is now excavating for a number of large lakes on his estate, which are to be filled with water from the Raritan. be filled with water from the Raritan, and it is well known that his water rights are not for sale. There is a growing suspicion here that Mr Duke is back of the alleged New York syndicate

TRICK, SAYS STEWART OF NEVADA His View of Judge Parker's Telegram

Uncomplimentary. United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

said last night. "Judge Parker will have no strength west of the Alleghanies. In Indiana and Ohio and other States of the Middle West the Bryan Democrats will Middle West the Bryan Democrats will knife him because they are incensed at the telegram he sent to St. Louis. They have the idea that it was nothing more than a trick telegram, and that the only purpose he had in view in sending it was to dispose of Bryan and the principles he stands for, after Bryan had consented to an honorable compromise. There can be no doubt that compromise. There can be no doubt that telegram was a trick. Judge Parker's friends are insisting that he is above such tricks, but if you cannot learn them in New York, where can you learn them? New Yorkers have been known for their trickery from Van Buren's time, and in this instance Judge Parker was under the tutelage of the Freatest trickster of them all. I mean David B. Hill."

Fight for Senator Sherwood's Seat. CORNING, N. Y., July 18 .- The Republican Senatorial convention of the Fortyfirst district will be held in this city on Thursday of this week. A three-cornered fight is on for Senator Franklin D. Sherwood's seat. Senator Sherwood has the delegates from the Second Assembly district of Steuben, William J Tully of Corning has the delegates from the First Steuben district and Assemblyman Cyrus C. Harvey of Dundee the delegates from the one district of Yates county. There is a strong indication that Mr. Tully will be chose.

FOLK MEN, IN CONTROL. St. Louis Man Has His Way in Misse

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—The strong personality of Joseph Wingate Folk will dominate the Democratic Gubernatorial convention which will meet here to-morrow and he will be nominated on the first ballot l'o-day the State central committee, largely controlled by the machine, made an abject surrender and agreed to name Congress-man Vandiver, a Folk manager, for temporary chairman.

Congressman Barton is slated for permanent chairman, and while Judge W. N. Evans of Howell county has been selected for chairman of the State committee, Matt Hall will be chairman of the committee on resolutions and George W. Whitecotton of the credentials committee—all Folk men.

The platform points out the condition which has existed both in the State and the city of St. Louis and pledges the nominee to attempt to purge the State of boodling

Following the boodling plank is the one which demands the new legislation which Mr. Folk's experience as a public prosecu tor has indicated to him is most needed by prosecuting officers. There is a plank suggesting equal application of tax laws to all individuals and corporations. In the demand for equitable taxation it is asserted that corporations should be treated the same as individuals, and that in levying taxes the value of franchises should be taken into consideration.

capital should stand the same before the law and should receive like protection.

That the police of the large cities should not be used as a political machine is the burden of one of the planks of the plantform. Rumors of a plot to assassinate Mr are current to-night. It is said that the friends of the St. Louis Circuit Attorney, whose gailant fight against boodling has won him national fame, are persisting in accompanying him everywhere. He is followed by an armed and watchful body-

The platform says that labor as well as

ODELL AND HILL ON SAME CAR. Trip From Albany Doubtless Frosty Despite the Midsummer Heat.

ALBANY, July 15, For the first time since Gov. Odell, at Syracuse, in the Coler campaign of 1902, made a personal attack upon David B. Hill for discussing the Governor's \$50,000 connection with the Matthews Grocery Company of Newburg, which commenced furnishing tea and sugar and provisions to State institutions after Gov. Odell assumed office, these two men his morning just escaped meeting face to

face.

Both statesmen left for New York city on the 11:22 train, which reaches New York at 2:55 o'clock. There was but one parlor car on the train, and Mr. Hill and Gov. Odell were aboard it as the train pulled out of the station. It was suggested to the station officers that two or three of the railway police officers should accompany the train to New York, but none could be hunted up before the train left.

Gov. Odell reached the car first and had gone into the smoking compartment before Mr. Hill entered the car, so these two political enemies did not meet up to the time.

gone into the smoking compartment before Mr. Hill entered the car, so these two political enemies did not meet up to the time the train left Albany.

Gov. Odell was visiting Chief Judge Alton B. Parker at Esopus before he was elected Governor, and Mr. Hill also was Judge Parker's guest at the time. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Odell are related. After Mr. Odell became Governor, Mr. Hill and Judge Parker were entertained at the Executive Mansion at dinner, and because of this official courtesy shown by Gov. Odell to Mr. Hill he took occasion in his speech at Syracuse in the campaign of 1902 to declare that Mr. Hill in attacking him for his connection with the Matthews Grocery Company was guilty of a gross breach of stiquette, insisting that Mr. Hill should not have made such a personal attack in view of the fact that he had broken bread with the Governor over the Executive Mansion board.

Mansion board.

To this Mr. Hill retorted that he had indeed dined at the Executive Mansion upon one occasion, but that as he had given a better dinner to the Governor at Wolfert's Roost he thought the odds might be called fairly appropriate the control of the

fairly even.

Mr. Hill went to New York to attend the conference of Democratic leaders.
Gov. Odell went in his capacity as chairman of the Republican State committee.

PETTIGREW A BOLTER.

Can't Inderse a Party That Would Turn

Down Bryan and Follow Hill. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 18 .- Former Senator R. F. Pettigrew of this city, who

Senator R. F. Pettigrew of this city, who was chairman of the South Dakota delegation to the St. Louis convention, has given out an interview here in which he virtually bolts the nomination of Judge Parker. The interview relates to the details of the work of the St. Louis convention and concludes with these words:

"Intellectually and morally, Bryan towered so far above his opponents in that remarkable discussion [regarding the adoption of a gold standard plank] that they seemed but prymies in comparison. Eloquent, honest and fearless, he stands forth to-day the grandest figure in American political life and is the only person that came out of the convention with added honors and greater lustre to his name. A political party that would discard his leadership for the leadership of Belmont and Hill and the former slaveholders of the South certainly has not exercised that South certainly has not exercised that judgment and conscience that forebode

NO GOLD PLANK OR NO PARKER Was the Situation at St. Louis, According to Senator Culberson.

United States Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas, although not invited to take part in the conference held last night at the Hoffman House, came to this city yesterday and intends to have talks with Senator Gorman, William F. Sheehan and other Democratic leaders. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said last night that he thought the newspapers of this city were unfairly criticising Bryan for the attitude he took at St. Louis," he said, "was it possible to have a gold plank put in the platform. In fact, I will go further and say that if such a gold plank had been adopted the delegates from the Western and Southern States who were instructed for Parker would have considered the insertion of a gold plank an absolution from son of Texas, although not invited to take

sertion of a gold plank an absolution from such instructions."

The Weather.

The warm wave was felt yesterday over all the country cast of the Rocky Mountains, except that it was slightly cooler in the Northwest. In the Central States and east to the Atlantic Coast the temerature was generally above the seasonal average and ranged from 88 to 98 degrees. The low pressure was still over the Lake regions and the high pressure covered the south Atlantic and east Gulf States. This means a continuance of the heat wave for a day or two more in the Atlantic

States.
The weather was clear everywhere, save for showers in the morning on the coast of the middle Atlantic States and a few scattered thunderstorms n the afternoon and evening, due to heat, northwest, shifting to southerly; average humidity 85 per cent barometer, corrected to read to sea

 table:
 1904.
 1908.
 1904.
 1908.

 9 A. M.
 71°
 72°
 8 P. M.
 .80°
 65°

 12 M.
 76°
 61°
 8 P. M.
 .84°
 65°

 3 P. M.
 .84°
 65°
 12 Mid.
 .84°
 68°

 Highest temperature 88, at 5 P. M.
 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day and o-morrow: light earlable winds.
For New England, scattered showers and thupfor New Injust.

derstorms to day and to morrow; light south winds.

For District, of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and warm to day and to morrow; light

For marters New York, fair to-day and to-mor-

THROUGH A SEVEN-INCH HOLE

GUS HOLTZE WRIGGLES OUT OF THE RAYMOND STREET JAIL.

Agile Boy Prisoner "Shins" Up Steel Re-Ninety Feet, Goes Hand Over Hand Along a Bar and Squeezes Through a Grating to the Roof—Then a Jump

Gus Holtze, a seventeen-year-old Brooklyn boy, accused of burglary, wriggled out of Raymond Street Jail yesterday morning. He wriggled so well that he didn't leave a sign to show just where he did his wriggling act. Warden McLoughlin thinks he went through a grated skylight on the roof. It wasn't until half an hour later that the jail officials found he was gone. Holtze hadn't been caught up to late last night. Although the jail authorities are confident he wriggled out, Sheriff Hesterberg is going to have an expert from the Building Department look over the jail to-day and take measurements. just to make sure that such a thing is within the range of human achievement.

Holtze was the smallest prisoner who has ever been confined in the jail. He was sent there four weeks ago, to await trial on a charge of breaking into a drug store in South Brooklyn, taking out the cash register and looting it. He was to have been tried yesterday in the County Court House.

Holize is only 4 feet 1 inch in height and as thin as a spider. The prisoners in the jail were let out, as usual, to wash yesterday morning, and then, according the custom followed, those who were to go to court were left to stand in the corridor on the ground floor outside the

There were seventy prisoners destined for the various courts. Gus was one of these. At the head of the stairs leading down from the entrance into the corridor where the cells are stood two armed keepers waiting to call off the names of the prisoners as they went out to the wagons. These keepers could look down on top of every man who stood below in the corridor. It was s o'clock when Holtze was taken out of his cell. It was 8:30 when his name was called. He didn't respond, and the keepers searched high and low for him. The only way of escape for an ordinary being was up the stairs, to the platform on which stood the keepers. He hadn't come up these stairs and not a man was found who rofessed to know where he had gone. Vobody dreamed that he had wriggled out through the grated ventilator in the roof until some of the nurses in the Brooklyn Hospital, next door, remembered that they had seen a small person take a flying leap off the roof of the jail a little after 8 o'clock. They gave a description of the person and it fitted Holtze.

There are two tiers of cells in the jail. At intervals around the two tiers there are

thin supports of steel running up from the ground floor to the top of the second tier cells. These rods are not much bigger than a wooden lath. To "shinny" up one of them would be a feat in itself, but Warden McLoughlin figured out that that was the first step in Gus Holtze's plan of escape. Some eight feet above the roof of the top cells are steel trusses supporting the jail roof. A person of acrobatic litheness could, with a spring, catch hold of the lower part of one of these and by following it along arrive under one of the three big skylights in the roof, ninety feet above the corridor where the prisoners were standing yesterday morning. Across each of these great skylights run steel bars, seven inches apart. To have wriggled through, Holtze must have pulled himself up from the girder and forced his body between two of the bars.

According to the story told by the male nurses of the hospital, they saw a boy slide down the tin roof from the skylight to the edge of the gable in the rear. Fort Greene Park lies behind the jail, but between an eminence in the park and the rear wall of the jail there is a wall making a sort of moat, the bottom of which is ninety feet below the roof. It was a jump of about twenty-five feet to the cliff outside the wall and to clear the wall it was necessary to jump out at least twenty feet. According to the nurses the figure on the roof hesitated only a moment before taking this leap.

When the warden heard the nurses' story

When the warden heard the nurses story

When the warden heard the nurses' story he went around behind the jail, thinking that Holtze must have been killed. But there was no sign of him anywhere and he couldn't find any trace in the grass showing where the boy landed.

The warden immediately hunted up Sheriff Hesterberg and told him of the remarkable escape. The Sheriff took a look over the roof and examined the bars. He said it didn't seem possible that anybody could perform such a feat and he is going to have an expert take some measureto have an expert take some measure

ments.

Warden McLaughlin said: "Holtze got out that way all right, I guess, but nobody else could. If he'd been an eighth of an inch wider he couldn't. We'll catch him again and then we'll watch him."

IOWA DEMOCRATIC ROW. Fight On Between the Hearst and Anti-Hearst Men to Control.

IOWA CITY, Ia., July 18.-Disgruntled Democrats who have been left stranded by the recent collapse of the Hearst boom are causing no end of trouble for the regular Parker men. The letter of A. W. Maxwell withdrawing from the chairmanship of the State committee for the avowed reason that Parker and Davis represent the trust element and are dominated by the Standard Oil Company was repudiated quickly by those who followed him when

quickly by those who followed him when he was manager of the Hearst campaign in Iows, but they rallied around the standard of National Committeeman Walsh and demanded a hearing in the selection of Maxwell's successor.

The anti-Maxwell forces, which is to say the anti-Hearst forces, in Iowa had united to secure a reconsideration of the action of the last State convention in making Maxwell chairman of the committee.

Maxwell chairman of the committee.

Maxwell's withdrawal precipitated a scramble for the chairmanship among the oppoble for the chairmanship among the opposition.

S. B. Mercer of Iowa City, backed by Congressman M. J. Wade, Iowa's lone Democratic Congressman, early developed the most strength, but S. B. Morrissey of Harlan was preferred by those who had not been so extreme in their fight on Maxwell. J. C. Likes, who had trained with the Hearst forces, but was on the fence as regards Maxwell, was strongly supported by the Hearst forces, headed by Charles A. Walsh, secretary of the national committee, and promised well as a compromise candidate.

The controversy had not been settled

mise candidate.

The controversy had not been settled up to 11 o'clock to-night. There can be but one result to the controversy, and that is the overwhelming defeat of the Hearst forces to-morrow in the State convention; but they may be able to bring about some form of compromise on the chairmanship. form of compromise on the chairmanship.

Resolutions will undoubtedly be adopted indorsing the national platform, and an effort will be made to get a resolution through denouncing Maxwell for bolting the ticket. There will be no contest for the empty honor of representation on the ticket in this State and all nominations will be by acceleration

will be by acclamation.

The sole controversy is between the Hearst and anti-Hearst factions for control of the State organization.

Republican Club Approves. At the monthly meeting last night of the Republican Club resolutions were adopted

Republican Club resolutions were adopted by acclamation approving of the national platform and candidates.

Among the members elected last night were A. D. Bendheim, president of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company; James B. Speyers, John H. Bangs, ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, A. H. Howe, E. W. Pearsall and George H. Tappen. The name of Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haves Railroad, and Edward Lauterbeak will be voted on at the next meeting.

INDIANA IS DOUBTFUL.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18 .- The Inc INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The Indianapelis Ness, which is owned in part by Senator Fairbanks and has long been known as his personal organ, declares editorially to-day that Indiana is a doubtful State. It argues that the Democrats have more than a fight-

ing chance in the country.

After referring to New York, New Jersey and Connecticut as doubtful States, it

But what of Indiana? That, too, has usually gone with the three doubtful States of the East. Will it do so this year? Our udgment is that this State is surer than any of the three others for the Roosevelt ticket. Mr. Roosevelt has made enemies in Indians. but there is little of that determined opposition to him among Republicans here that there is in the East.

"And the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks will undoubtedly strengthen the ticket. At the same time, the State may be uncomfortably close for the Republicans. The Gold Democrat leaders have always figured that there were at least 25,000 of heir way of thinking that voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896, when the Republican durality was only 18,000. Four years later hat plurality rose to 26,000.

"Probably most of the Gold Democrats will be back in line this fall. If Parker gets the Gold Democratic vote and retains all the Bryan vote the State will be at least doubtful, and the result will be determined by the new voters and the independent

"But leaving out Indiana, the Democrate have a possible chance in Wisconsin, which has thirteen votes. With Wisconsin they would have 240 electoral votes, which would carry them through, with one to spare. And the strife in that State between the Republican factions certainly makes it attractive fighting ground for the Democrats.

but thus far they are only possibilities. We look for a good hard fight on straight party lines, with the result somewhat doubtful though with chances greatly and decidedly favoring the Republicans. But the Demo crats are not as they were four and eight vears ago, beaten in advance."

CORTELYOU'S TROUBLES BEGIN. National Chairman Besieged by Men Who

Have Vote-Getting Ideas for Sale. WASHINGTON, July 18.-George Bruce Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican national committee, is doubtless wishing himself back again in the dignified seclusion of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Not that Mr. Cortelyou has said so, for he is saying nothing: But he is getting a taste of political campaigning that isn't all cakes and ale.

Mr Cortelyou's headquarters at the Arlington Hotel were overrun all day with people who had things to present to insure the election of President Roosevelt. And every man of them wanted money to carry out his particular scheme. Button men, ithograph men, all sorts of men, each

with a vote-getting device, took up most of Mr. Cortelyou's time.

Through it all the national chairman smiled and said nothing As somebody said after seeing Mr. Cortelyou: "He can give Judge Parker cards and spades and big cassing on being silent." big cassino on being silent."
Mr. Cortelyou will shortly announce
the names of the executive committee
of the national committee. This body will

of the national committee. This body will do the work of managing the campaign. It will be selected with particular reference to geographical location and the promi-inence of its members. While no general plans for the campaign have been formed, it has been determined not to send out so much political literature as was dis-tributed in 1896 and 1900. The country tributed in 1896 and 1900. The country was flooded with Republican political pamphlets in those years.

pamphlets in those years.

Elmer Dover, secretary of the national committee, will remain here until Aug. 1, and will then go to the national committee's headquarters in Chicago. Louis Arthur Coolidge of Boston and Washington will be the secretary of the headquarters in New York, where Mr. Cortelyou expects to spend most of his time.

ODELL RETURNS. National Republican Haudavarters Soor

to Be Resty. Governor-Chairman Ocell came down again yesterday from Newburg and will be in town the rest of the week. Beyond a few district leaders he had no callers yes erday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When ne was here last week the Governor-Chair man put up at the Republican Club. This

man put up at the Republican Club. This week he will live at the hotel. He has a suite of room in both places, and when things grow warm in one he can escape to the other. When he was asked if he expected to see President Roosevelt or Senator Platt again this week he answered in a bored tone, "I don't know. I make my plans from day to day."

The work of fitting up the headquarters of the Republican national committee at 1 Madison Square was begun yesterday. The committee has rented fifteen rooms in thebuilding, and by Wednesday or Thursday they will be ready. Chairman Cortelyou, it is expected, will be back in New York not later than Friday.

NEWBURG STRIKE SETTLED.

Trolley Company and Employees Reach Agreement After a Day of Disorder. NEWBURG N. Y. July 18.-The trolley can strike practically came to an end to-night but the day has been exciting. Manager Pouch set his cars going early in the day manned by strike breakers, forty of whom were brought from New York at midnight last night.

Cars were put on every route in the city and a mail car was run to Walden. All except the latter had endless trouble. They were all provided with deputy sheriffs and some of them with policemen. The officers were unable to cope with the immense crowds and stop the depredations.

Obstructions blocked the lines in nearly very part of the city. Bags were hung on

Obstructions blocked the lines in nearly every part of the city. Bags were hung on the trolley lines, crowbars were driven in the middle of the tracks the rails on the grades were greased so that the cars could not ascend them and stones, mattresses, bricks and wood were piled on the tracks. The cars and the men running them were pelted with soda bottles, tin cans, eggs, stones and everything the sympathizers could lay their hands on. One of two of the men had to be sent to surgeons for repairs, but it was all done not by strikers but by those who sympathized with them. Many of the most violent were women. But few cars could be run under these conditions, and the few that were run had but little patronage. Both Manager Pouch and Committeeman Fitzgerald of the union, who is here managing the strike, zave out statements. The latter complained that the company would not tolerate his good offices, and Mr. Pouch said that he did not see that he was to be dictated to. Meanwhile the strikers were trying to maintain order and were running stages over the different routes, even as far as Walden and Orange Lake, to accemmedate the travel. Citizens got together and made efforts to settle the strike. At about 4 o'clock Railroad Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey and others had an interview with Mr. Pouch, and plans were made for a settlement. Tonight it is announced that these efforts have been successful and that a committee of the strikers had a hand in the settlement. The agreement is said to provide that the company will recognize the union, which is the main point the strikers have been striving for, and that all the strikers will be taken back. Further grisvances are to be arbitrated. The lines will be put in full operation again in the morning.



Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street ANNOUNCE



That beginning on Tuesday and ending with Saturday, they will offer without reserve or restriction their entire collection of two and three garment single and double breasted

Summer Sack Suits for Men

of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, divided into two classes:

Formerly \$22.50, \$25, \$28 and \$30, At \$16.50

Formerly \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and \$20, At \$12.50

The collection affords single and double breasted models of tropical and medium weight Worsted, Cheviot, Cassimere, Tweed, Homespun, Hopsacking and Wool Crash, in every conceivable pattern and color excepting black and blue, half, quarter or eighth lined with mohair, serge, silk or alpaca, or skeletonized.

IS DYING IN HOSPITAL.

Both Found Unconscious on the Floor by Ambulance Surgeon-Bluecoat Went Back Five Times and Was Overcome on Each Trip-He Kicked Out Glass.

Martin Heitzman, a baker, 26 years old, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas in the basement of a tenement house 448 West Forty-seventh street, where he had been living with Peter Wolffe, the janitor. Wolffe's wife went to visit her people in Germany three weeks ago and leitzman, who was out of work, sick and comeless, was taken in by the janitor, whom he had known for many years.

Wolffe went out of the city yesterday norning and left Heitzman in charge of the The janitor returned home at 6:30 'clock last night and found an excited lot of tenants on the stoop. He was told that there had been an odor of gas around the place all day.

Wolffe went to his quarters in the rear of the basement. These rooms have but little ventilation, and the hallway leading to them is quite narrow and dark. Wolffe groped his way to the rear of the hallway. and the fumes were so strong that he was nearly overcome. He rushed from the building to the West Forty-seventh street station and asked Sergt. O'Brien to send a policeman to the tenement. Policeman Michael Walsh, over six feet in height, was sent.

The peliceman and the janitor broke open the door leading to Wolffe's rooms. In a little inner room they saw Heitzman sitting upright on a small box with his back to the wall and a tube leading from the gas jet stuck in his mouth. All the windows in the place were closed and locked.

The policeman made a dash for the windows in the rear room. Just as he was about to open one he grew dizzy and fell to the floor. He hadn't lost consciousness altogether, so he held his nose to the floor and slid along toward the hallway. He called out to Wolffe, telling him to lose no time in opening the front windows. He

got no response.

Walsh reached the hallway and rushed waish reached the hallway and rushed out to the street. When he had breathed the fresh air the policeman flew back into the place and stumbled over the unconscious form of the janitor stretched out in the room adjoining the front one. Walsh had tied a handkerchief around his face. had tied a handkerchief around his face. He dragged the janitor to the hallway. At the door he collapsed again and lay in a stuper on the floor beside the janitor. In the meantime Sergt. O'Brien had notified Roosevelt Hospital to send an ambulance to the tenement. Dr. Peabody, the ambulance surgeon, asked the women on the stoop what the trouble was.

"Somebody's taken gas in the back there,"

the stoop what the trouble was.

"Somebody's taken gas in the back there,"
said one of the women, "and the cop and the
janitor have gone in after him. They
haven't come out yet."

When the surgeon learned that the two

A BACK LICK Settled the Case With Her.

POSTUM CEREAL.

Many great discoveries have been madby accident, and things better than gold mines have been found in this way, for example, when even the accidental discovery that coffee is the real cause of one's sickness proves of most tremendous value because it locates the cause, and the person has then a chance to get well.

"For over 25 years," says a Missouri woman. "I suffered untold agonies in my stomach, and even the best physicians disagreed as to the cause without giving me any permanent help, different ones saying it was gastritis, indigestion, neuralgia, etc., so I dragged along from year to year, always half sick, until finally I gave up all hopes of ever being well again. "When taking dinner with a friend one day, she said she had a new drink which

turned out to be Postum, and I liked it so well I told her I thought I would stop coffee for a while and use it, which I did. "So for three months we had Postum in place of coffee, without ever having one of my old spells, but was always healthy and vigorous instead.

"Husband kept saying he was convinced it was coffee that caused those spells, but even then I wouldn't believe it until one day we got put of Postum, and as we lived two miles from town I thought to use the coffee we had in the house.

"The result of a week's use of coffee again was that I had another terrible spell of agony and distress, proving that it was the coffee and nothing else. That settled

the coffee and nothing else. That settled it, and I said good-bye to coffee forever, and since then Postum alone has been our hot mealtime drink.

"My friends all say I am looking worlds better and my complexion is much improved. All the other members of our family have been benefited, too, by Postum in place of the old drink, coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee or tea is the wise thing for every coffee drinker. Such a trial tells the exact truth often where coffee is not suspected.

pected.

Look in each pkg, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

GAS NEARLY KILLS POLICEMAN

men had not been seen for about fifteen minutes he ordered the driver to accompany him into the house. There he fell over the policeman and the janitor. They were dragged to the sidewalk, where the surgeon set about to revive them with the assistance of the remaining of the remaining the company in the state of th

set about to revive them with the acceptance of the women.

Policeman Walsh soon regained consciousness and saw Wolffe being fanned by half a dozen women. "Where's the other fellow?" he asked.
"What other fellow?" asked Dr. Peabody.

What other relieve asked Dr. readedy. Walsh didn't wait to explain, but rushed back into the hallway, with the ambulance firgeon and several men calling out to him not to go in the house again. He got to the rear windows and kicked out a pane of of him and he sank to the floor. He was crawling toward the door with his face near the floor when Dr. Peabody and the ambulance driver grabbed him and hustled him to the street.

bulance driver grabbed him and hustled him to the street.

The policeman was revived again and back he went into the basement. He made five trips, in which he kicked out most of the windows, but collapsed each time and had to be dragged to the street. He also turned off a gas jet or two each time. Eight burners had been opened by the suicide.

Heitzman had been dead several hours. Janitor Wolffe, who was still unconscious, was taken to the hospital. Walsh collapsed once more just as the ambulance was leaving and he was bundled into it and taken to the West Forty-seventh street station. From there he was sent home.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said late last night that Janitor Wolffe was sinking rapidly and would not live through the night.

WRECKING CAR UPSETS.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18 .- The breaking of a pin bolt was responsible for the toppling over of a wrecking car on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railrod to-night at the Montgomery street crossing. One man was killed and another, after being pinioned under the wrecked car for more than an hour. was dug out with a foot so badly crushed as to require amputation. Both were Italian laborers. Their names have not been learned. The car on which they were stationed carried a heavy derrick, the swinging of which caused it to upset.

DR. E. W. LAMBERT DEAD. Chief Medical Adviser of the Equitable Life-Three Sons Physicians.

Dr. Edward W. Lambert, chief medical officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Company since its organization in 1858. died on Sunday at his home, 126 East Thirtyninth street. He was 73 years old.

Dr. Lambert was born in Boston in 1831. He was the son of William G. Lambert. partner in the dry goods firm of R. C. Richardson & Co. of New York and Boston. He came to New York in 1852 and was graduated from Yale in 1854, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He finished his medical course in Bellevue He finished his medical course in Bellevue Hospital two years later. In college and in the office of Dr. Willard Parker, where he was an assistant, Dr. Lambert was associated with Drs. Henry B. Sands and William H. Draper. At the time of his death he was attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital and the Nursery and Child's Hospital. He leaves a widow, who was Martha Waldron of Portsmouth, N. H.; four sons and four daughters. Three of his sons, Alexander A., Adrian V. S. and Samuel W. Lambert, are physicians in this city.

Obituary Notes.

A. Floyd Delafield, a brother of Dr. Francis Delafield of New York, died at his home in Noroton, Conn., yesterday morning. He was a descendant of an old New York family. was a descendant of an old New York family. His father was a surgeon in the War of 1812. His great-grandfather, William Floyd, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Delafield was born in New York in 1847. He married Miss Mary Anna Baker of New York. He was a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Bociety of the Sons of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was one of the founders of the Wee Burn Golf Club and was also one of the first to play golf in Connecticut. He had a private course on his place at Noroton before the Wee Burn club was formed, and it was there that Charles H. Seeley, who has three times won the Connecticut championship, learned to play. In politics Mr. Delafield was a stanch Democrat. He was a musician of considerable ability.

Mrs. Drusilla Brewster Kiersted, who died

Mrs. Drusilla Brewster Kiersted, who died Mrs. Drusilla Brewster Kiersted, who died in Jersey City on Saturday evening, was the widow of Alexander Kiersted. She was born at Northampton, Mass., in 1820, being a daughter of the late Moses Yale Beach and his wife, Nancy Day. Her father was for many years the publisher of THE NEW YORK SUN. Two of her brothers were successful publishers, one, the late Moses S. Beach, of THE SUN, and the other, the late Alfred E. Beach, of the Scientific American. Mrs. Kiersted was educated at Mrs. Okill's school, on Barclay street, and also at the Monson, Mass., Academy. All of Mrs. Kiersted's lines of ancestry lead to the Pilgrims of New England. She is survived by one son, Everest Beach Kiersted.

Beach Kiersted.

Henry S. Crocker, senior member of the firm of Henry S. Crocker & Co., the oldest stationery house in California, died yesterday in San Francisco. He was a brother of the late Charles Crocker, the millionaire railroad man, and an uncle of Henry J. Crocker, a candidate for Mayor of San Francisco at the last election. He was 72 years old and had been alling for two months. He was one of the few remaining old-time merchants who came to California in the early days. He had his experience in mining fields, but way, one of the first to believe in the commercial future of California and to establish hims. If in business. He leaves a son, Charles H. Crocker.

Crocker.

Capt. Thomas R. Dunn of Petersburg, Va., died suddenly yesterday while sitting on his front porch reading a newspaper. He was City Engineer of Petersburg, which office he had held since 1878 with the exception of three years spent in Florida. He was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and served during the civil war in the First Virginia Battalion. Major Bridgeforth. He is survived by a widow and three daughters and one son, Joe Dunn, who is in the service of the United States army in the Philippine Islands. He was 63 years old.

lican Club started the campaign in Brooklyn last night by holding a mass meeting in Acme Hall, Seventh avenue and Ninth street. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and ratifying the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks were adopted.

Col. Abe Gruber was the principal speaker. He poked fun at ex-Senator Hill for permitting the committee on resolutions of the St. Louis convention to freeze the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform, and said that Hill, Sheehan and others had not imparted all the facts to Martin W. Littleton, who, in his speech nominating Judge Parker, said that Judge Parker would stand on the platform adopted by the convention. He said Judge Parker's subsequent action showed that he had no use for the platform, but now claimed to be an advocate in the cause of the gold standard, and yet for the last two Presidential elections had voted for silver

"But," said Col. Gruber, "don't go-away with the belief that this election is a cincn. It isn't. Bear in mind that in 1900, when It isn't. Bear in mind that in 1900, when Bryan was running on the crazy platform of 16 to 1, and when hundreds of Democrats who were opposed to the silver heresy voted for William McKinley, Bryan received 80,000 more votes in the city of New York than McKinley did, and in the county of Kings McKinley got only 2,000 more votes than did Bryan with his crazy platform.

This is no goo-goo fizzle, mugwump election. It's an election in which questions of vital interest are to be determined. It's an election for or against the gold

tions of vital interest are to be determined. It's an election for or against the gold standard. It's an election for or against the protection of American industries and the laboring class; it's an election for or against the Republican party of progress. It behooves every Republican to do his utmost to bring about the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks."

QUIGG AND LEXOW INDORSE. Republicans of the 23d Want Four Years

More Like the Last Eight. The Republicans of the Twenty-seco Assembly district, at a meeting held last night at the headquarters of the organization, 237 East Forty-ninth street, indorse the nominations of Messrs. Roosevelt and

Fairbanks.

Ex-Park Commissioner William R. Willcox presided, and Lemuel E. Quigg and
Charles K. Lexow, the leader of the district, made speeches calling on the Republicans of the district to begin at once to
work for the election of Roosevelt and

work for the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.
Resolutions pledging the organization to support the candidates were adopted. One paragraph of the resolutions urged the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, "to the end that the policies that have guided this nation in the last eight years and made this country not alone one of the most prosperous on the face of the earth, but likewise placed it in a position to command the respect of every other nation in mand the respect of every other nation in the world, may be continued for four years



The \$2.75 shoe sale holds up n good shape to-day.

5000 pairs to start with means lots of choice-choice lasts. choice leathers; calf, patent leather, vici kid, box calf,

All sizes still.

\$2.75.

To fit out feet completely in this sale we add to-day 14,000 pairs of fancy lisle and cotton half hose at 25 cents a pair.

All imported, and all 50c. and 75c. values.

The last time we had from our importers a lot of these samples to sell at 25 cents, over 8,000 pairs were snapped up

first day. These are the same qualities, every bit as good patterns, and it's the height of the fancy sock

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

268 Breadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.

opposite City Hall-842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ava. 1760 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 356 Ch.